

thorax much longer than broad, closely and finely punctate; scutellum narrowly triangular; clytra wedge-shaped, narrower than the middle of the prothorax and about a third longer, striate-punctate, the punctures approximate; body beneath finely punctate, except the last three abdominal segments; legs glossy black.

Form, colour, and absence of scales will at once distinguish this species from its only congener, *E. monachus*, Ol.

XII.—On some *Lepidoptera* from the *Victoria Nyanza*.

By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

IN a small collection recently made by the Rev. James Hannington, I find not a few species of great interest; amongst those already known to science may be mentioned *Salatura dorippus*, both with and without an oblique subapical series of small white spots across the under surface of the primaries; a worn example of *Charaxes saturnus*, specimens of which species we have from the Zambesi, the Congo, and Delagoa Bay; *Junonia micromera*, a common Abyssinian species; the Southern *J. cloantha* and *J. pelasgis*; a splendid male of *Crenis rosa*, the female of which was described from Delagoa Bay; *Acræa neobule*; *Acræa acara*; *Ypthima simplicia* of Abyssinia; *Myrina pallene*, described from Caffraria; *Aphneus natalensis*; *Teracolus hetera* ♀?; *T. casta* ♂, *T. maimuna*, agreeing with examples from Angola; *Papilio corineus*; *Ismene anchises*; and a *Saturnia** very near to *S. dyops* of Natal.

It will therefore be seen that there is in this collection a decidedly South-African element—a fact even more strongly brought out by the affinity of the new species to Southern forms.

RHOPALOCERA.

1. *Ypthima granulosa*, sp. n.

Above similar to *Y. simplicia*, excepting that the wings are more rounded and the ocellus on the primaries is smaller and narrower; smoky grey, the primaries paler towards apex and with a well-defined arched darker submarginal stripe, a

* The specimen is in bad condition and completely disguised, the pattern of one wing being printed off upon the other; the ocelli on the under surface of primaries upon the costal border of secondaries above, as well as part of the discal band beyond them.

small oval bipupillated black ocellus with stramineous iris and dusky zone. Wings below quite different from *Y. simplicia*, the general tint being a pale granite-grey colour densely mottled with olivaceous grey; the primaries, however, excepting towards the apex, are suffused with smoky grey, the ocellus is a little larger than above; on the secondaries there are four widely separated minute oval ocelli (only visible with a lens, though perfectly formed), two towards apex and two towards anal angle. Expanse of wings 34 millim.

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2. *Hypolimnias alcippoides*, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *H. missippus* (both sexes of which we have from Sierra Leone and Madagascar), but with the inner or abdominal margin of the secondaries in both sexes longer; these wings in the female with the whole of the disk snow-white, as in *Salatura alcippus*. Expanse of wings, ♂ 76 millim., ♀ 74 millim.

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A second form of female, which although differing somewhat from *H. inaria* must, I think, be a small race of that species, occurs also in the same locality.

This is another instance of a Lepidopterous insect scarcely distinguishable in the male sex from its nearest ally, whereas the female can be separated at a glance; there is little doubt that eventually the male will have inherited enough of the characters acquired for the protection of the female to be more readily distinguished, as in the case of the various local races of *Papilio merope*, the males of which, though very similar, do differ in pattern. In the present instance, where the colouring of *Salatura chrysippus* has been exchanged for that of *S. alcippus* in the female, that of the male still remains in its normal state.

3. *Telchinia nero*, sp. n.

♀. Pale smoky brown above, the wings with black borders a little broader than in *T. oncaea*, the apex of the primaries being especially broadly bordered; numerous black spots arranged exactly as in *T. oncaea*; secondaries with a submarginal band, from the radial to the submedian vein, of four snow-white quadrate spots, only separated by the nervures. Under surface like *T. oncaea*. Expanse of wings 52 millim.

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4. *Telchinia perrupta*, sp. n.

Allied to *T. manjaca* of Madagascar, but the male differing

(as *T. Buxtoni* from *T. eponina*) in the abbreviation of the subapical band to a mere spot or irregular dash across the discocellulars; the female also differs in the same character and also in having the subapical oblique patch white instead of tawny. Expanse of wings 47-53 millim.

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The marginal tawny spots are well defined in both sexes as in *T. manjaca*, unlike those of *T. Buxtoni*.

5. *Acraea arcticincta*, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *A. anemosa*, from the Zambesi and Natal, from which it differs in having the black external border of the secondaries of only half the width, as in *A. acara*. Expanse of wings 64 millim.

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6. *Alena interposita*, sp. n.

Nearest to *A. nyassæ*, but in some respects more like *A. amazoula*. Primaries above smoky grey, with two spots in the cell and an increasing angulated belt from the costa just beyond the cell to the centre of inner margin white; veins black; fringe spotted with white: secondaries grey, spotted with white towards the base, and with two series of pale spots on the external area, the disk occupied by a broad irregular white patch; veins on the grey areas black; body blackish. Wings below cream-coloured, the discoidal area of primaries, basal area of secondaries, and external areas of all the wings reticulated with black; the subapical area of primaries and centre of secondaries pale sandy yellowish; legs yellowish; venter whitish banded with black. Expanse of wings 31 millim.

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7. *Teracolus aurigineus*, sp. n.

Nearest in colouring to *T. gaudens* from Abyssinia, but intermediate between *T. vesta* and *T. Hewitsoni*. Wings above brilliant golden orange (or cadmium-yellow), with the veins and external borders black; a marginal series of orange dots which, towards the apex of primaries, are elongated into narrow dashes; fringe whitish: primaries with basal fourth creamy whitish, suffused at the base with pale bluish grey; costa blackish; a large black transverse spot closing the cell; the usual bisinuated black discal stripe from costa to inner margin: secondaries with the discal stripe reduced to an angulated series of sagittate spots, punctiform in the male, but large and subconfluent in the female; body blackish, thorax

clothed with grey hairs. Under surface only differing from *T. Hewitsoni* in the less diffused and brown markings across the secondaries. Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ 44 millim.

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This is a very beautiful and most interesting link between the *T. vesta* and *T. chrysonome* groups; as it retains the discal stripe (although in a somewhat interrupted form) across the secondaries it must be placed between *T. catachrysops* and *T. Hewitsoni*, the order of the species being:—1. *T. amelia*; 2. *T. mutans*; 3. *T. argillaceus*; 4. *T. velleda*; 5. *T. vesta*; 6. *T. catachrysops*; 7. *T. aurigineus*; 8. *T. Hewitsoni*; 9. *T. gaudens*; 10. *T. chrysonome*. With the exception of the Abyssinian *T. velleda* we possess all these species in the Museum.

The following species is still more interesting, since it supplies a link long wanting between the *T. cypræa* and *T. vesta* groups; I have great pleasure in naming it after its discoverer.

8. *Teracolus Hanningtoni*, sp. n.

♀. A little smaller than *T. vesta*: white, slightly tinted with sulphur on the upper surface; both in pattern and coloration above greatly resembling the white female of the Ceylonese *T. modestus*, though much larger; a careful comparison, however, shows that in detail the pattern corresponds more nearly with that of *T. mutans*; the spots upon the broad black border of primaries, however, are almost wholly obliterated, and the arched decreasing series across the disk is composed of spots as small as in the male of *T. mutans* (*i. e.* rather larger than in *T. amelia*). The under surface is most like *T. vesta*, but very different, the wings being bright sulphur-yellow, the primaries with the basal two fifths suffused with orange; a small black spot at the end of the cell; external border blackish brown, olivaceous at apex, interrupted by two series of sulphur-yellow spots, the inner series interrupted and angulated, the outer series straight, decreasing; the usual spot connected with the border on the interno-median area: secondaries with the basiabdominal area sprinkled with orange scales; veins brown, a slender irregular oblique chocolate-brown line across the basal third; external half chocolate-brown, crossed by two series of large sulphur-yellow spots, one discal, the other marginal: body below white. Expanse of wings 44 millim.

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T. Hanningtoni must be placed between *T. intermissus* and *T. amelia*.

9. *Teracolus miles*, sp. n.

♂. Above almost exactly like the male of *T. dirus* from Kurrachee; but the base much less grey and the marginal spots smaller than in the type of that species*; no spots on the disk of secondaries above. Under surface milk-white; wings with black longitudinal dashes at the extremities of the veins; an irregularly arched discal series of black spots across the disk of the wings, the first five spots of primaries being placed upon a brick-red nebula and the fourth of secondaries divided in the centre, where there is an orange dot; disco-cellular spots black, those of secondaries with an orange centre; apical area of primaries cream-coloured; edge of costal margin of secondaries towards the base tinted with saffron-yellow: body below white. Expanse of wings 49 millim.

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This species must be placed between *T. eupompe* and *T. dirus*.

10. *Teracolus subvenosus*, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *T. gavis* of Wallengren, from South Africa, but the male above nearly as in *T. hero*, the orange-red area of primaries broader at its lower extremity, not black-edged internally; the black marginal spots of secondaries large and confluent; internal streak of primaries and base of secondaries grey, diffused, nearly as in *T. hero*†. Wings below exactly as in *T. gavis*; the female above with the subapical oblique black stripe broad, as in *T. hero* ♀, but the spots between it and the border small and bright orange; the interno-central area of secondaries paler than in either *T. gavis* or *T. hero*: under surface as in *T. gavis*, but brighter in colour. Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ 48 millim.

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11. *Teracolus cinctus*, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *T. interruptus*. Upper surface milk-white, external border rather broadly black with dentate-sinuate inner edge: primaries with the costal margin narrowly edged with black; base and a clavate internal streak grey; a black dot at the end of the cell; apical two fifths bright orange, bounded internally by an oblique narrow black stripe and externally by the black border, and crossed by slender black veins: secondaries with the base grey. Primaries below white;

* See P. Z. S. 1876, pl. vii. fig. 12 ♂.

† P. Z. S. 1876, pl. vi. fig. 12 (numbered incorrectly 11).

the apical area broadly sulphur-yellow, suffused internally with orange; a black dot at the end of the cell; a conspicuous interno-median black spot corresponding with the clava to the internal streak of the upper surface: secondaries white, tinted with sulphur, basal third of costal margin bright orange; a small black and orange discocellular spot; a black-speckled yellow costal spot and three similar spots on the disk (on the interno-median, second median, and radial interspaces); veins of all the wings terminating in black marginal dots. Expanse of wings 28-42 millim.

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12. *Papilio lurlinus*, sp. n.

♂. Nearly allied to *P. antheus*; pale emerald-green and black above, paler green, bronze-brown, black, and grey below, one or two carmine markings on both surfaces. It differs from *P. antheus* in the greater width of all the green markings on both surfaces, the irregular bands across the cell of primaries and the submarginal spots on all the wings being of about double the width; the greyish submarginal streaks on the secondaries are also distinctly wider; the carmine spot at the extremity of the abdominal fold is reduced to a mere dash at the extremity of a longitudinal fusiform white streak; the borders of the primaries below are more distinctly spotted with black; the black spots across the disk of secondaries are decidedly smaller; the black spot above the cell is more elongated transversely and has a narrower carmine border; and the carmine spot in the cell is almost wholly replaced by a larger black spot. Expanse of wings 101 millim.

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This insect is nearly as large as the female of *P. antheus*. Its natural position is between *P. antheus* and *P. nyassæ*.

HETEROCERA.

13. *Hypercompa tigris*, sp. n.

Allied to *H. bellatrix* and *H. Thewalli*; most like the former, but the primaries of a paler yellow colour, with all the plumbaginous bands narrower, the second from the base arched, and the fourth much less distinctly angulated: secondaries with no band across the basal area, and the other markings narrower. Expanse of wings 69 millim.

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14. *Copaxa Hanningtoni*, sp. n.

Creamy sulphur-yellow; primaries above with a small dull

plum-coloured rounded spot with greyish pupil at the end of the cell, followed by an irregularly sinuated slender ferruginous line across the centre of the wing; a second broader straight line runs obliquely across the disk from the inner margin to near the apex: secondaries with indications of a brown line from the abdominal margin to about the centre of the disk, where it entirely disappears: face and front of anterior legs plum-coloured; antennæ red-brown. Primaries below with the ocellus smaller than above, but with a larger and whiter pupil; the inner sinuated line obsolete; the discal line on the secondaries more distinct than above: body below whiter. Expanse of wings 88 millim.

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Allied to *C. flavinata*.

XIII.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Milionia, a Genus of the Lepidopterous Family Euschemidæ.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE two following species were recently obtained. Although allied forms and of opposite sexes, they differ, in my opinion, far too much to admit of their being sexes of the same species. Unfortunately we have no more exact locality than "Celebes;" and therefore the probability that they occur in different islands of the Celebes sea, or, at any rate, come from different parts of the large island, must remain for the present unestablished.

Milionia Drucei, sp. n.

♂. Wings above velvety black, shot with deep ultramarine blue; a large spot of cobalt-blue close to the base of the primaries; these wings are also crossed in the middle by a broad and tolerably regular deep-orange belt, which changes to vivid scarlet below the internervular fold of the internomian area; secondaries crossed in the middle by a vivid scarlet belt: body purplish; the head, collar, tegulæ, and sides of abdomen spotted with emerald-green. Wings below greyer than above, excepting towards the base, where they are suffused with brilliant ultramarine and broadly streaked with emerald-green; belts as above: body ash-grey varied with blackish; legs streaked with green; anal tuft pale stramineous above, blackish below. Expanse of wings 70 millim.

Celebes.